# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1842. [NO. 1332.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*—Ed.



## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving partner. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm. The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and well STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
*Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842.* 31tf

## S. S. HORNOR, Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY requests those requiring his services to give him an early call, as his stay will necessarily be limited.

*December 6, 1842.* 31tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make settlement; and persons having claims, to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Son. *Ex'r.*
*October 6, 1842.* 31tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Storehouse and Lot on the South West corner of the Public Square in the town of Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C. The House is large, and one of the best stands in the place for the Mercantile business, being about thirty feet on the street, and runs back 100 feet. The Lot contains one-fourth of an acre. If not sold at private sale it will be rented. The terms and rent will be made to suit the times.

JOHN R. LAWLEY.
*October 1, 1842.* 31-3w

## ELLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE SPRING SESSION will begin on the 5th of January.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, *Prin.*
Mathematical ditto, R. W. HUGHES.
Primary ditto, (in a separate building.)
JOHN BURWELL.
*November 30, 1842.* 31-3w

## NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, on twelve months credit, at the late residence of Robert Powell, dec'd, in Sampson County, on the 29th inst., between 30 and 40 bales of Cotton, some Cattle, Horses, Pork and Fodder, household and kitchen Furniture, one four horse Wagon, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The Sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. Particulars at sale and at the same time and place, a parcel of NEGROES will be hired.

P. M. POWELL, *Surviving Ex'r.*
*October 1, 1842.* 31-2w

## SPECULATION LAND.

PERSONS wishing to purchase Land belonging to the heirs of Dubois, commonly called the "Robeson Land," are informed that I have been authorized to convey title to the same. The tract on which this Land is situated in Robeson County, and some of the tracts are heavily timbered with Pine, &c. The expense of a Survey is in all cases to be paid by the purchaser.

JOHN WINSLOW, Attorney at Law,
and in fact for the heirs of Abraham Dubois, Sen., deceased.
*November 2, 1842.* 31-3w&pd

## Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of the new and enlarged Edition just received by E. J. HALE.

## CHEAP READING.

PETER'S New Sea Story—"Wing and Wing," 2 vols. for 50 cents. Just received, together with a variety of School Books, by

E. J. HALE.

## Superior Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

SHONEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 17th instant, at the Big Nott Pattern, 2½ miles below the Rockfish Factory, 3 head of Cattle, 1 Gun, 1 Clock, and many other articles, as the property of said Patterson, on Monday the 19th inst., at the Town of Fayetteville, two Guns, also one-half share in the Blacksmith Shop, situate and being on the boundary of Dempsey Griffin's and John Garland, as the property of James Cameron.

Cash.

ELIJAH FULLER, Assignee
in Bankruptcy for Cumberland County.
*Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842.* 31tf

## TEACHER WANTED,

In charge of Hopewell Academy the ensuing year, commencing the second Monday in January, 1843.

The situation is very healthy, and in a most excellent neighborhood for morality and good society. The Academy is near Hopewell Church, on Jeffries' Creek, Marion District, S. C.

The salary is Three Hundred Dollars per annum, with Boarding, found. Persons having some experience in teaching would be preferred. The Trustees on the part of the Teacher are, that he is well qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages and all the branches of an English education. Testimonials to this effect will be required. Persons desiring the situation, will please address the Subscriber as early as possible.

JOS. S. CUNNINGHAM.
*Jeffries Creek P. O., S. C., Nov. 28, 1842.* 31-2t

## United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Duncan Munroe of Moore County, late Merchant, for discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, &c. Petition ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
*Nov. 30, 1842.* 30-10w-pd

## DAVID SHAW

HAS just received by Steamer Cotton Plant, a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, of which the following items are a part, viz:

Soft shell Almonds; Palm Nuts and Filberts; new crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole and half boxes; fresh Currants; Citron, Cassia and Nutmegs; Butter Crackers and Cheese; Scotch Herrings; superior Spanish Cigars; Mace and Cloves; Pepper and Allspice; Hair Powder and Camphor; Seidlitz Powders; Rose and Cologne Water; Essence of Lemon and Cinnamon; British, Bear, and Antique Oil; Macassar Oil and Opodeldoc.

Also, on hand, a large collection of handsome TOYS, &c.

N. B. His CANDIES are all manufactured by himself, and warranted pure. Sold at 28 cents per lb. by the 100 lbs., retail price, 30 cents per lb.

*November 30, 1842.* 30-6w

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has in operation a WOOL PICKER and FINISHING CARD, for making Rolls.

Wool should be free from trash, washed, and well greased.

Wool Rolls can be had at the Mill for cash only.

ANGUS McLEAN.
*Cooper Hill, Robeson County, November 17, 1842.* 29tf

## A TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, and who can produce satisfactory testimony of his acquirements and moral character, can get the charge of Wadesborough Male Academy for the next twelve months, commencing on the 1st Monday in January next. Apply personally, or by letter to the Postmaster at Wadesborough.

*November 14, 1842.* 29-6w

## BRILLIANT SCHEMES
FOR DECEMBER.

*J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.*

$30,000—100 Prizes of $1,000!

## Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class Q, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 24th of December, 1842

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $10,000 | 1 Prize of | $2,500 |
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 | 1 Prize of | 1,015 |
| 1 Prize of | 5,000 | 100 Prizes of | 1,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 3,000 | &c. | &c. |

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

$30,000—$12,560.

## Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class S, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 31st of December, 1842.

Fourteen Drawn Ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $30,000 | 1 Prize of | $1,975 |
| 1 Prize of | 12,500 | 1 Prize of | 1,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 | 1 Prize of | 1,500 |
| 1 Prize of | 5,000 | 2 Prizes of | 1,250 |
| 1 Prize of | 3,000 | 2 Prizes of | 1,200 |
| 1 Prize of | 2,795 | 20 Prizes of | 1,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 2,000 | 20 Prizes of | 500 |
| | &c. | &c. | &c. |

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto do 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto do 26 Quarter do 32 50

☞ Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
*November 24, 1842.* 30-td-pd

## Augusta Insurance and Banking Company.

THIS Company continue their Agency in Fayetteville. They will also take risks against Fire in any of the towns in North Carolina, on proper evidence of location, value, &c. of the property being furnished to the Agents.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
*Fayetteville, November 21, 1842.* 29-4w

## United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Joseph C. Lee of Robeson County, Planter, and Elijah Fuller of Cumberland County, Merchant, Creditors of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, Merchant, that he, the said John F. Barnes, be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
*Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*
*November 26, 1842.* 30-3w

## NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

### OLD LINE.

*To sail punctually every week during the year.*

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
*July 24, 1841.* 60-1f.

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

### At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
*Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837.* 58-tf

## Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

## NEW GOODS,
*Uncommonly Cheap.*

## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

*June 27, 1842.* 8tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

## GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at lower rates, for Cash or Country Produce, than any house west. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.
*Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842.* 18tf

N. B. We still continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

## Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

*Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840.* 14tf

## French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
*Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840.* 13tf

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
*February 10, 1842.* 44-tf

## *Important to the Afflicted.*

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

*Opinions of the Press.*—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

## Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
*July 6, 1842.* 9-tf.

## MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
*Fayetteville, June 18, 1842.* 7tf

## LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
*October 18, 1841.* 72tf


## Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 1.

Mr. Reid, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Riflemen, had its first reading and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Bill to change the location of the Court House in the County of Montgomery, was read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The following Committees were announced by the Speaker.

*On the inclosure of the Public Square.*—Messrs. Morehead, Hester and Dockery.

*On Cherokee Lands.*—Messrs. Cathey, Jones, Burgin, Rogers and Boykin.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Harrington presented a bill entitled "an act to alter the time for holding the County Courts of Moore;" also, a bill to repeal an act passed in the year 1835, entitled "an act to abolish the office of County Trustee in the County of Moore," which were read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Bragg, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, made a report, stating that it was inexpedient to alter the law on that subject, and asking to be discharged from the further consideration of it. On motion of Mr. Francis, the report and resolution were laid on the table.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee to whom was referred the Resolution to inquire into the expediency of uniting the Surplus Revenue and Proceeds of Public Lands belonging to the State with the Literary Fund, and distribute it through loan offices for the accommodation of the citizens, made a report, stating that it would be inexpedient; which was concurred in.

Mr. McCollum, a bill to incorporate the trustees of Lane Street Church, in the county of Anson. Read first time and passed.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

Mr. Dockery, a Resolution, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to be made to the Revised Statutes, ch. 102, entitled an Act to provide for the collection and management of a Revenue for this State, so far as regards the mode of valuing or assessing land; and that they report by bill or otherwise—which was read and concurred in.

Mr. Dockery rose, and moved to be excused from serving as a member upon the Committee for inclosing the Public Square. There were two or three reasons he could assign for not serving on the Committee; he would be content, however, with naming *one*, viz: the political *composition* of the Committee.

The Speaker called the Senator to order.

Mr. Dockery resumed. The subject matter, then, which was intrusted to the consideration of this Committee, was one, at least, of a ticklish character; it was one which, should the Committee advise action, would place the hands of the Legislature into the pockets of the people, and it might easily be perceived the *ulterior effects*—the result of a Committee, thus constituted, and so reporting, might be made to produce upon the State. To the *Standing* Committees he would offer no objection; they were formed in the manner usually adopted by the party in power; but when more Committees were called for than he could recollect in any Session of a Legislature, and those too, requiring opinions upon public expenditure, constituted as they are, he must beg leave, without intending any disrespect to the Chair, to decline serving on them.

[*Note.*—This Committee stands thus: *two* Whigs, *one* Loco Foco.]

Mr. Morehead said it was not until the close of the sitting of yesterday, that he had found that he was in a similar situation with the Senator from Richmond and Robeson. Since then he had consulted his friends, and acting on their advice, he had determined to proceed in the discharge of the duties assigned him by the Chair.

The Speaker said, he did not feel himself bound to assign any reasons for his selection of Members upon any Committee.

Mr. Dockery was then excused.

Mr. Cooper introduced a Resolution, for the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of issuing $500,000 in Treasury Notes, redeemable when thought proper; and of providing for such appropriation or distribution of the same, as may be best calculated to benefit the people of this State; which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Joyner introduced a Resolution, that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the repudiation of State debts be referred to a Select Committee, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Baxter presented a memorial, accompanied by a bill, praying the erection of a new County by the name of Lafayette, out of a portion of Rutherford. Referred.

Mr. Avery presented a memorial from purchasers of Cherokee lands, praying indulgence on their bonds, &c. Referred.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

Mr. Reid presented a preamble and resolution on the subject of the Arsenal commenced at Fayetteville, declaring its importance; the expediency of its completion in accordance with the intention and original design of Congress; and calling upon Congress for such appropriation as will effect the object. Read first time and passed.

Mr. Myers, a Bill to amend an Act, concerning crimes and punishments, in relation to the carrying off of slaves; read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Myers asked to be excused serving upon the Committee on the Penitentiary; he thought the Speaker had inadvertently constructed the Committee. The Ayes and Noes were demanded—Ayes 19—Noes 28; so Mr. Myers was not excused.

The Speaker defended the construction of the Committees, by stating the Committees were formed upon recommendations received from the Governor; he thought their construction therefore proper.

Mr. Reid, a bill to extend the time of holding the Superior Court of the County of Cumberland, to two weeks in each and every year, when business shall make such extension requisite. Read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Francis, from the Joint Select Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill for the better regulation of the Offices in the Capitol, and for the removal of the old Offices on the Capitol Square. The bill was read the first time and passed.

The bill to form a new County out of portions of Buncombe and Yancey, was debated, and, on motion of Mr. Barringer, laid on the table till 1st January next.

Mr. Brummell, from the Joint Select Committee on that subject, reported, that they had agreed that the two Houses should meet in the Commons Hall, on the 9th of December to compare the votes for Governor.

LITERARY BOARD, &c.

Mr. Barnes presented the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to furnish the names of the several debtors to the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, from the period of the first loan by said Boards, up to the present time—the amount due from each, and the security taken for the payment of said loans—specifying particularly when the several debts that are paid were discharged, the several amounts now due, and the names of the debtors, and the securities taken for the payment.

Mr. Barringer said, he desired that the fullest investigation should be had, and to this end he would move to amend the Resolution, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following:

"That a select Committee be appointed, to obtain from the Governor, as President ex-officio of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, the names of the several debtors of said Boards, from the period of their first loan up to the present time, the amount due from each, and the security taken for the payment of said loans, specifying particulars, when the several debts that are paid were discharged, and the several amounts now due, and the names of the debtors and their securities; and further, that said Committee inquire into the solvency of the obligors in the bonds of the borrowers, and their securities, and whether any loss has ever been sustained by either of said boards, and by whom, and when, and that said Committee report the names of the borrowers to this House, and report in full on all the subjects contemplated in this resolution; and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Biggs objected to the amendment. He was not only for procuring the information for the use of the House, but he wished to give it to the people of the State. First, let us adopt the resolution of the gentleman from Edgecombe, and get a report from the Governor, and then let it be printed, that the public may see who are indebted to these Boards. After that, he would promise to vote for a Committee to investigate the matter; he would go as far as the gentleman from Cabarrus, as far as any one, in the investigation. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. Mills stated, that he entirely concurred in the amendment. The subject had been made political capital of, and he wished it spread before the people. At the last session, a similar resolution had been introduced by one Mr. Joshua Barnes, which he would read. [Here Mr. Mills read from the Journals of the last Legislature.] Here then, were persons, clothed with authority to investigate this matter, and as they had found nothing wrong, it might fairly have been concluded that there was nothing wrong. But if they were not satisfied, he was for giving them power to make as thorough an investigation as could be made. The amendment of the gentleman from Cabarrus, gave them power to send for persons and papers. The gentleman from Martin said, that he was for printing the report. So was he; and he was for printing it in such a manner, that gentlemen in the East could not say to the people, that such an one in the West, of whom they knew nothing, was insolvent; nor in the West, of one in the East.

Mr. Biggs was understood to endeavor to prove that the report of Mr. Barnes was not made very late in the Session. He continued to insist that the plan proposed in the original resolution was the best; that the Committee could not tell whether the signers of the bonds were insolvent persons or not; but if the Governor was required to report the names to this House, and they were published and sent throughout the State, it could be ascertained.

Mr. Barringer said, that the arguments of gentlemen on the opposite side, presented a strange dilemma; that of preferring the report of a Whig Governor to one from their own friends. It was strange that they should be willing to trust him in a matter of this kind. How did they know he would make a fair report? He did not wish to leave them any ground for cavil. The Whigs were for a full investigation. It is true that they felt some delicacy in bringing private matters before the public eye, but when they were taunted with a desire to conceal, they wished the investigation to be thorough, and a statement of the whole matter to be made.

Mr. Cardwell stated, that he should go for the amendment of the gentleman from Cabarrus.—He was for a full and free investigation, and he believed the amendment best calculated to effect it. He had all confidence in the Governor, and would be willing to take his statement; but still he would have the Committee appointed to aid him. He hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Avery concurred with Mr. Cardwell.

Mr. Ebringhaus thought it strange that gentlemen should object to the amendment. The amplest power was given to the committee to make the investigation. The amendment proposed the same thing, nay, more than the original resolution. The Whigs do not wish to conceal any thing; it is not a part of their policy. Concealment more properly belongs to the Locofoco party. He was for fully investigating this matter, and spreading the facts before the face of the world; yes, for spreading it upon the wings of the wind, and scattering it to the four corners of the earth.

Mr. McRae then took the floor. He said that gentlemen seemed to be aiming at the same end; but they were taking different roads. The gentleman from Edgecombe had shown his sincerity in the matter by his acts. At the last session, it seems, he tried the plan proposed by the gentleman from Cabarrus, and he found it accomplished nothing, as some have said, and now he wishes to try some other mode. And this is no new plan. The Governor is an officer of the State, and we have a right to make him, as other officers, account for the manner in which he has discharged his duties. He would say with all due respect to the gentleman from Cabarrus, that though we might have confidence in the report of the Governor, we are a little chary of Whig motions. And as the gentleman from Pasquotank had been pleased to call ours the Loco Foco party, he might exchange favors by calling theirs the Coon-skin party. He repeated, that the plan proposed by the gentleman from Edgecombe was the usual one in such cases, and he hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. Francis next rose. Something had been said about political capital having been made out of this matter. He would state a fact that would show the propriety of adopting the amendment.—When that itinerant political pedlar, (Mr. Henry) in the shape of a Federal candidate for Governor, came up in the West, he rung this through all its changes. He charged that the money was under the management of Whigs, and loaned out only to Whigs; and that the Whig Governor kept these facts concealed. We want this matter investigated, and we want it done by a Committee of the opposite party. And do gentlemen object to having it done by their own friends? Or do they prefer to trust the Governor? If so they pay a high compliment to the Whig Governor—if the gentleman from Cumberland prefer it—the *Coon Skin Governor*. Yes, sir, we want this matter printed, too, even if the fact should turn out, as I have heard it suggested, that the political friends of the gentleman from Edgecombe are most largely indebted to those Boards. We do not want it suppressed, as I have heard it was at the last session, because of this fact! No sir, we desire that the whole fact shall be known, that the most thorough investigation should be had.

Mr. McRae replied. It was not the first time that the gentleman had made an attack on his political opponents, and called them hard names, because of their efforts at retrenchment and reform. On another occasion, because they thought proper to print but one copy of the Governor's Message for each member, he called our's the *picayune* party. He thought it a small emanation, for one of his standing; and as for what the gentleman had said about our Candidate for Governor, he would let it pass for what it was worth.

Mr. Francis in reply. He would say a word in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Cumberland, (he believed,) lest they should pass for more than they were worth. Something had been said respecting his standing. He did not know, for he had not taken the trouble to inquire, how he stood with those gentlemen with whom he had the honor to co-operate; but this he would say, that being in ill odor with the gentleman's friends was, to his mind, *prima facie* evidence that he was doing his duty. He did call the refusal to print five copies of the Governor's Message for each member a picayune business, and he could prove it. Shortly after that vote, a card was put on his table, from Mr. Loring's office, (and he hoped the gentleman would take him for authority,) proposing to furnish copies of the message at two dollars per hundred, and he made a calculation from that, of what would have been the cost of the four extra copies proposed to be furnished to each member. It was just $13 40; a picayune business truly. But this is the credit side, and there is something to be charged on the other side. Now, about one hour of the three that the House was in session, was consumed in debating this question, which cost the State about $141—so they saved $13 40, and spent $141. And this is their retrenchment and reform.

Mr. Lord addressed the House in an animated strain. He could not see why the gentleman from Edgecombe, or rather, the gentleman from Martin for him, objected to having the subject investigated by a Committee. The Committee was to be appointed by the Chair, and any one who will look at the Committee-book, can see that the gentleman had no reason to fear that he will not have a majority of his own friends on the Committee; for it will be found, on examination, that all the Committees, with the exception of one, (and that a very responsible one, on which they expected to throw all their odious measures,) are composed of a majority of his political friends. The amendment proposed by the gentleman from Cabarrus would accomplish at once, what the other gentlemen proposed to do by two resolutions. He hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr. Pope remarked, that he was on the Committee at the last session, of which Mr. Barnes was Chairman, and he called upon that Gentleman to say, if, when they applied to the Governor as *ex-officio* President of those Boards, he did not offer every facility for the investigation! [No response.] He would state that he did, and that the Committee had the bonds in their hands, and expressed themselves satisfied of the solvency of the obligors.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Barringer, and decided—Ayes 66, Nays 49. The resolution was then adopted.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement; and on motion of Mr. Barringer, it was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print the report.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Mr. Wm. P. Williams, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the resolution appropriating three thousand dollars for the purpose of clearing out Lumber River, reported resolutions authorizing and directing at the expense of the State, a survey of a route for a canal from Lumber river to the Cape Fear, and an estimate of the probable cost of such work and of clearing out Lumber river from the point of commencement of said canal to Naked creek, to be reported to the next General Assembly. Made the order of the day, on motion of Mr. Dockery, for Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Bill presented.*—By Mr. Herring, a bill to an end an act of 1823, concerning the County Courts of Moore and Sampson Counties.

Mr Young presented a bill to give County Courts the power of appointing Constables. Referred.

The 4th vote for Attorney General gave for Spier Whitaker of Halifax 82, Tho's Bragg of Northampton 80. Whitaker elected.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

Mr Edwards, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to allow the Merchant's Bank of Newbern to issue $3 notes. Also, a bill to extend the time of holding New Hanover Superior Court. And a bill to amend the Assessment Law.

Mr Worth, a resolution to inquire into the expediency of amending the Tobacco Inspection Law.

The Speaker appointed Mr Brown, in place of Mr Dockery, on the committee on Inclosure of the Public Square.

The resolutions, directing the Secretary of State to procure suitable Stationary for the Legislature; and in relation to the Arsenal at Fayetteville, passed their 3d readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

A number of bills passed their 2d reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Reports adverse to numerous propositions were made from committees;—among them, two against proposed new counties;—against allowing fees to Justices of the Peace;—against punishing Bigamy with death;—against prohibiting public executions—against punishing malicious mischief as petit larceny;—against making a person on whom a note has been forged, a competent witness in the case;—against authorising clerks of court to take probate of deeds of conveyance. These Reports all concurred in.

Mr Russell introduced a resolution to adjourn on the 3d of January. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr Brogden, 87 votes to 23.

The bill from the Senate, to change the location of the c't house in Montgomery, passed 1st reading.

The bill to incorporate Lane Street Church in Anson, was read the 3d time and rejected.

The following compose the Select Committee on Mr Barnes's resolution: Messrs Barnes, Barringer, Biggs, Francis, and Bower.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

Mr Ribelin, a resolution to compel Overseers of Roads to apply fines collected by them, to the repair of such roads. Adopted.

A number of bills passed their 2d and 3d reading.

The bill to permit the Bank of Newbern to issue $3 notes was taken up. Mr Cooper opposed it, because, he said, it would diminish the quantity of spe-

cie in the country, and he believed the bill would never have been introduced but for his resolution in favor of issuing half a million of Treasury notes.

Mr Edwards and Mr Pasteur advocated the bill, as putting this Bank on a footing with the others. It passed its 2d reading, yeas 32, nays 16.

Mr Morehead introduced a bill to amend the 4th ch. Revised Statutes, concerning Appeals. Referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr J P Caldwell, reported in favor of a new county, to be called Union, out of portions of Anson and Mecklenburg.

Bills read 3d time and passed: To repeal the act abolishing the office of County Trustee in Moore:—To establish the county of Catawba, out of Lincoln. (Ayes 64, Noes 48:)—To alter the time of holding the County Courts of Moore.

Mr Watson presented a bill to repeal the act abolishing the office of County Trustee in Richmond, Robeson, and Columbus. Referred.

Mr Brower, a bill to provide a copy of Swaim's Justice for every Justice in the State. Passed its 1st reading.

The bill limiting the authority of Deputy Sheriffs was rejected.

Mr Wilson of Perquimons, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of giving a longer stay on executions. Also, to provide, that when property is sold under execution for less than its value, it may be redeemed.

Mr Jefferson, instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of exempting men over 60 years of age from serving as Jurors in civil cases.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

Nearly the whole sitting was spent in considering the bill to allow the Newbern Bank to issue 53 notes. It was vehemently opposed Mr Shepard, and supported by Messrs Pasteur, Dockery, Edwards, and Dobson—the latter abusing Banks generally, but making an exception in favor of this bill. It passed its 3d reading, 32 to 15.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States:*

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garners filled with abundance, and the necessaries of life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nations steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty finds, a partial market in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions, has for the past year been well preserved; and under their free and wise institutions, the United States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convulsion, and at peace with the world, we are left free to consult as to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the People.—Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us a nation.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries, was in no small degree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the Message at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The Treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is, herewith, communicated. I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the Treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant sea; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the Treaty which, in the slightest degree, compromits the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as between individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and inquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such visit and inquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the U. States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world. Taking the Message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the 8th article of the Treaty was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep afloat in the African seas a force not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the Message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign Government. While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their Treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the Treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two Governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon territory, lying on the Pacific ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow-citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments, to settle their respective claims. It became manifest at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters, and the Executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not for several years to come involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked; and I have good reason to believe that it will comport with the policy of England, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collision.

With the other powers of Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed, and every opportunity, compatible with the interests of the United States, should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy, which can only be rendered permanent by the practice of equal and impartial justice to all. Our great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry which looks to the general good, in the cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread of commerce—that great civilizer—to every land and sea. Carefully abstaining from interference in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments, in what relates to the States of the American Continent.

On the 23d of April last, the commissioners on the part of the United States, under the convention with the Mexican Republic, of the 11th of April, 1839, made to the proper department a final report in relation to the proceedings of the commission. From this it appears, that the total amount awarded to the claimants by the commissioners and the umpire appointed under that convention, was $2,026,079 68. The arbiter having considered that his functions were required by the convention to terminate at the same time with those of the commissioners, returned to the board, undecided for want of time, claims which had been allowed by the American Commissioners, to the amount of $928,620 88. Other claims, in which the amount sought to be recovered, was $3,336,837 05, were submitted to the board too late for its consideration. The Minister of the United States at Mexico, has been duly authorized to make demand for the payment of the awards according to the terms of the convention, and the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1840. He has also been instructed to communicate to that government the expectations of the Government of the United States in relation to those claims which were not disposed of according to the provisions of the convention, and all others of citizens of the United States against the Mexican Government.

He has also been furnished with other instructions, to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information, which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of his Government, in regard to this important subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texan expedition to Santa Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated.

A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that Republic. Copies of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with copies of letters on the same subject, addressed to the Diplomatic corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government by accrediting to this a Minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with his mission, favorable results are anticipated from it. It is so obviously for the interest of both countries as neighbors and friends that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employment of any practicable and honorable means to accomplish that end.

The affairs pending between this Government and several others of the States of this hemisphere formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those countries.

The ratifications of the Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the 13th of June, 1839, have been exchanged, and that instrument has been duly promulgated on the part of this Government. Copies are now communicated to Congress with a view to enable that body to make such changes in the laws applicable to our intercourse with that Republic, as may be deemed requisite.

Provision has been made by the Government of Chile for the payment of the claim on account of the illegal detention of the brig Warrior at Coquimbo, in 1820. This Government has reason to expect that other claims of our citizens against Chile, will be hastened to a final and satisfactory close.

The Empire of Brazil has not been altogether exempt from those convulsions which so constantly afflict the neighboring republics. Disturbances which recently broke out are, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by threatening the stability of the Governments, or by causing incessant and violent changes in them, or in the persons who administer them, tend greatly to retard provisions for a just indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by individual subjects or citizens of other States. The Government of the United States will feel it to be its duty, however, to consent to no delay, not unavoidable in making satisfaction for wrongs and injuries sustained by its own citizens. Many years having, in some cases, elapsed, a decisive and effectual course of proceeding will be demanded of the respective governments against whom claims have been preferred.

The vexatious, harrassing and expensive war which so long prevailed with the Indian tribes inhabiting the peninsula of Florida, has happily been terminated; whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the Treasury from a large expenditure. Some casual outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to the close proximity of border settlers and the Indians; but these, as in all other cases, may be left to the care of the local authorities, aided, when occasion may require, by the forces of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist, yet their duties will be limited rather to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, than to the maintenance of active hostilities. It is to be hoped, that a territory, so long retarded in its growth, will now speedily recover from the evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting, in the increased amount of its rich productions, true evidences of returning wealth and prosperity. By the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance over their interests, protecting them against fraud and intrusion, and at the same time using every proper expedient to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, we may fondly hope not only to wean them from their love for war, but to inspire them with a love for peace and all its avocations. With several of the tribes great progress in civilizing them has already been made. The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side by side, and the remnants of what were once numerous and powerful nations may yet be preserved as the builders up of a new name for themselves and their posterity.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, Trust Funds and Indemnities) was $230,483 68. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to $26,616,593 78; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from Customs, and three millions and a half from Loans and Treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st of January next—but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at $800,000) will leave an actual balance of about $224,000 in the Treasury. Among the expenditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and $600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress. That it should have defects can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in many of its numerous provisions, will not fail to claim your serious attention. It may well merit inquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the Warehousing System. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce would be to protect the market alike against redundant or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics—both of which, in the long run, are injurious as well to the manufacturer as the importer. The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse the goods imported would await the demands of the market, and their issues would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of price, which, if attainable, would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations.

The apprehension may be well entertained that without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country, and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad and who can but ill afford to pay the lowest duty, would have to subtract in advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties, and would lose the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods might remain unsold, which might absorb his profits. The rich capitalist abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess, after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of all, would thus operate for the benefit of the few,—a result wholly uncongenial with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-republican in all its tendencies. The Warehousing System would enable the importer to watch the market, and to select his own time for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for the benefit of drawback, must also be most seriously affected without the adoption of some expedient to relieve the cash system. The Warehousing System would afford that relief since the [illegible] would have a safe recourse to the public [illegible] and might, without advancing the duty [illegible] within some reasonable period to foreign ports. Another effect of the measure would be to [illegible] system of drawbacks, thereby effectually [illegible] Government against fraud, as the right [illegible] would not attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public stores.

In revising the existing tariff of duties, should you deem it proper to do so at your present session, I can only repeat the suggestions and recommendations which, upon several occasions I have heretofore felt it to be my duty to offer to Congress. The great, primary and controlling interest of the American People is union—union not only in the mere forms of government, forms which may be broken—but union founded in an attachment of States and individuals for each other. This union in sentiment and feeling can only be preserved by the adoption of that course of policy which, neither giving exclusive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary burdens upon others, shall consult the interests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation, and thereby seeking to harmonize public opinion, and causing the People every where to feel and to know that the Government is careful of the interests of all alike. Nor is there any subject in regard to which moderation, connected with a wise discrimination, is more necessary than in the imposition of duties on imports. Whether reference be had to revenue, the primary object in the imposition of taxes, or to the incidents which necessarily flow from their imposition, this is entirely true. Extravagant duties defeat their end and object, not only by exciting in the public mind an hostility to the manufacturing interests, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the utmost vigilance of Government cannot effectually suppress. An opposite course of policy would be attended by results essentially different, of which every interest of society, and none more than those of the manufacturer, would reap important advantages. Among the most striking of its benefits would be that derived from the general acquiescence of the country in its support, and the consequent permanency and stability which would be given to all the operations of industry. It cannot be too often repeated, that no system of legislation can be wise which is fluctuating and uncertain. No interest can thrive under it. The prudent capitalist will never adventure his capital in manufacturing establishments, or in any other leading pursuit of life, if there exists a state of uncertainty as to whether the Government will repeal to-morrow what it has enacted to-day. Fitful profits, however high, if threatened with a ruinous reduction by a vacillating policy on the part of Government, will scarcely tempt him to trust the money which he has acquired by a life of labor, upon the uncertain adventure. I, therefore, in the spirit of conciliation, and influenced by no other desire than to rescue the great interests of the country from the vortex of political contention, and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy, recommend moderate duties imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every interest of society.

The report of the Secretary of the War Department exhibits a very full and satisfactory account of the various and important interests committed to the charge of that officer. It is particularly gratifying to find that the expenditures for the military service are greatly reduced in amount—that a strict system of economy has been introduced into the service, and that the abuses of past years greatly reformed. The fortifications on our maritime frontier have been prosecuted with much vigor and at many points our defences are in a very considerable state of forwardness. The suggestions in reference to the establishment of means of communication with our territories on the Pacific, and to the surveys so essential to a knowledge of the resources of the intermediate country are entitled to the most favorable consideration. While I would propose nothing inconsistent with friendly negotiations to settle the extent of our claims in that region, yet a prudent forecast points out the necessity of such measures as may enable us to maintain our rights. The arrangements made for preserving our neutral relations on the boundary between us and Texas, and keeping in check the Indians in that quarter, will be maintained so long as circumstances may require.

For several years angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the Government in several of the States. The Government is constituted the landlord, and the citizens of the States wherein lie the lands, are its tenants. The relation is an unwise one, and it would be much more conducive of the public interest that a sale of the lands should be made than that they should remain in their present condition. The supply of the ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the enterprise and the industry of the proprietor, than under the present system.

The recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvements of the Western waters and certain prominent harbors on the lakes, merit, and I doubt not will receive, your serious attention.—The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive region referred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observation. The losses of life and property which annually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone, because of the dangerous obstructions in the river, make a loud demand upon Congress for the adoption of efficient measures for their removal.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring you acquainted with that important branch of the public defences. Considering the already vast and daily increasing commerce of the country, apart from the exposure to hostile inroad of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the Navy is calculated to excite particular attention. Whatever tends to add to its efficiency, without entailing unnecessary charges upon the Treasury, is well worthy of your serious consideration. It will be seen that while an appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriations of the present year, is asked by the Secretary, yet that in this sum is proposed to be included $400,000 for the purchase of clothing, which, when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of the clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same object. To this may also be added $50,000, asked to cover the arrearages of past years, and $250,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which, when deducted, will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as those of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the Marine, and in lieu of only 25 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep, with the same expenditure, 41 vessels afloat, and to build 12 ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established, and great pains are taken to insure industry, fidelity and economy, in every department of duty. Experiments have been instituted to test the quality of various materials, particularly copper, iron and coal so as to prevent fraud and imposition.

It will appear by the report of the Postmaster General that the great point which, for several years, has been so much desired, has, during the current year, been fully accomplished. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year, have been brought within its income without lessening its general usefulness. There has been an increase of revenue equal to $166,000 for the year 1842 over that of 1841 without, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mails. The Post Office laws have been honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for and paying over by the subordinates of the Department the moneys which have been received. For the details of the service I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction in the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a sure evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys, is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizen sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—with a soil fertile almost beyond example; and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production, what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under order circumstances this inquiry could readily be answered. The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which at the moment exhibit themselves, have arisen from over-action; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcoming its effects. Between the years 1833 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money—since, for the time being, it answered the purposes of money—was thrown upon the country; an over issue which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of States and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium. In view of the fact that, in 1830, the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to but $61,323,898, according to the Treasury statements, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of $88,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on the first of January, 1837, being stated at $149,185,890) aided by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative *mania* which prevailed in the United States—and the large importations of funds from abroad, the result of stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent, but unsubstantial state of prosperity which every where prevailed over the land; and while little cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of every thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow-citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837—exceeding, as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period antecedent to 1837, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements on the part of the debtor States. Apart from which, if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow-citizens, than that so many should have escaped the blighting influences of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you, at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which, in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the Representatives of the People and the States, and, therefore, virtually by the People themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a Treasury Board, to consist of three Commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver, should be attained.—The Board thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well-matured experience, Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four, and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or infidelity to the trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the causes of such removal, should it occur. It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the States, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which, with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed $5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at his own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Government dues; with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the *maximum* of $[illegible] 000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue $[illegible] 000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to pay beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation. Thus in fact making the issue of $15,000,000 of Exchequer bills, rest substantially on $10,000,000; and keeping in circulation never more than one and one-half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People. In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange, unless prohibited by the State in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty days to run, and resting on a fair and *bona fide* basis. The Legislative will on this point might be so plainly announced as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive on deposite, to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor, to be deemed on presentation, under the idea which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of the Exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or, if the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposites of specie, but specie or its equivalent to sell drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable premium, I cannot doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration or amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury Department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government Bank of fearful and dangerous import. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary power. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government with the redeemable paper of the Government—in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public creditors the Treasury notes which, under law, it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. It it be objected to as a Government Bank, and the objection be available—then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it owes, be abrogated.

This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchequer, and surely it, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circulating medium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous excesses nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it be tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom abuses could be abused, in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor. To that it may be answered that the ascription of such a motive to Congress is altogether gratuitous and madmissible. The history of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a proceeding so reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country, as to resort to such an expedient would invariably meet with final overthrow in the fact that the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would, in the end dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and sink the political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals, for, if the Government itself cannot force, or the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon which the tempt tions of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The People would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrong-doers, and they the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency, 1st. Gold and silver. 2d. The paper of State institutions; or, 3d. A representative of the precious metals provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system rejects the last in any form; and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case unless one of the other kinds be used. The choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation, and, being used only in the disbursements of Government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering them for customs and other values, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the Treasury on a footing of the highest respectability is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the Government itself—a principle of vitality without which all its movements are languid and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the land fund, as the basis for the negotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government ample funds to relieve the Treasury from the temporary embarrassment under which it labored. American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtedness of the States and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization, and of our actual responsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the Executive that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so

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*Washington, December*

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The Hon. Lewis F
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FAYETTEVILLE
Brandy, peach [illegible]
Ditto, apple, [illegible]
Bacon, [illegible]
Beeswax, [illegible]
Butter, [illegible]
Bale Rope, [illegible]
Coffee, [illegible]
Cotton, [illegible]
Cotton Bagging, [illegible]
Corn, [illegible]
Copperas, [illegible]
Candles, E. F. [illegible]
Flour, [illegible]
Feathers, [illegible]
Flaxseed, [illegible]
Hides, green, [illegible]
dry, [illegible]
Iron, [illegible]
Lard, [illegible]
Lime, [illegible]
44 Sheeting, [illegible]
44 drill, [illegible]
3 brown do. [illegible]
Cotton Yarn, [illegible]
Pork in selling [illegible]
to 3 50. [illegible]
Pork selling [illegible]
WILMINGTON
Steam Mill [illegible]
Wide Boards [illegible]
Timber 3 00 [illegible]
11 00; dressed [illegible]
1 25 a 4 00. Lath [illegible]
2 37 a 2 50.
Naval Stores.—The [illegible]
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Tar.—Prospects [illegible]
ers for mill timber [illegible]
We hear of no sales
Steam mills find [illegible]
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Bacon.—There are
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Corn.—Several [illegible]
country were sold at
cent.
Some transactions [illegible]
and 16 cts. for Cotton
CHERAW
Bacon 7 a 7½ Beeswax
Cotton 5½ a 6½ Corn
Feathers 30½ a 32 Flax
35 a 40. Nails cut [illegible]
At Columbia [illegible]
Flour $ 50 to [illegible]
At Augusta [illegible]
to 6¾.
At New York [illegible]
to 5. Wheat 97 [illegible]
Plaster 9 50.
At Charleston [illegible]
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Fire Annuities will
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the American market, a citizen of high character of talent was sent to Europe with no better success; thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented the inability of this Government to obtain a loan small as not in the whole to amount to more than fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at greatly reduced rate of interest. It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding that, as a Government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, almost now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing when compared with its boundless resources, a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned; for such a Government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose, to obtain which, the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is consoling to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that their issue would in a short time reach the maximum of $15 000 000, it is obvious that $10 000 000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effects upon the solvent State banks, while it would go into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of reimbursing a fine imposed on General Jackson at New Orleans at the time of the attack and defence of that city and paid by him, without designing any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this time may be regarded as not unjust or inexpedient. Obedience of the civil authority was heard amidst the clangor of arms and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional lustre to a memorable victory achievement. If the laws were offended, majesty was fully vindicated; and although the fine incurred and paid, is worthy of little regard in a pecuniary point of view; it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veteran now in retirement and in the winter of his days, relieved from the circumstances in which that act placed him. There are cases in which circumstances may be called on to weigh the interest against their own personal hazards. Where the civil law be violated from praiseworthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and necessity, punishment may well be restrained within the limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defence of New Orleans, which saved a city from the hands of the enemy, and the name of General Jackson among those of the greatest Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the Government, existing at the time, have ceased to exist, it is believed that the remission of this fine would be a source of gratification that remission would be the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American People.

And now, fellow-citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as concisely as I have been able, the state of the country, and by inviting your attention to measures of importance to the country. The Executive will zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common country, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country.

JOHN TYLER.

*Washington, December*, 1842.

The Hon. Lewis F. Linn has been re-elected by the Legislature of the State of Missouri United States Senator of the United States from that State for six years from the 4th day of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 14.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dried peach, | 45 | | Lead, bar. | 7 | a 8 |
| Eagle, | 30 | a 35 | Mackerel, bf'll. No. 1, | $7 | |
| | 6 | a 7 | Molasses, | 25 | |
| Meal, | 27 | a 28 | Oats, | 30 | |
| | 10 | a 12½ | Oil, Linseed, | 80 | a 90 |
| Pickle, | 8 | a 10 | Nails, cut, | 6 | a 6½ |
| Rice, | 10 | a 12 | Powder, keg, | | $6½ |
| Salt, | 6 | a 6½ | Rags, | | 2½ |
| Bag'ng, | 20 | | Sugar, brown, | 6½ | a 10 |
| | 40 | a 50 | Lump, | | 14 |
| Tobacco | 3½ | a 4 | Loaf, | 15 | a 18 |
| Sides, F. F. | 15 | a 17 | Salt, | 50 | a 60 |
| Tar, | $4 | a $4½ | Sack, | | $2½ |
| Tallow, | 25 | a 30 | Tallow, | 7 | a 9 |
| Thread, | $1 a | $1 12½ | Tin, box, | | 12½ |
| Tea, green, | 4 | a 5 | Tobacco, leaf, | 2 | a 3 |
| dry, | 10 | a 12½ | Wheat, | 80 | a 85 |
| | 5 | a 5½ | Whiskey, | 30 | a 35 |
| | 6 | a 7 | Wool, | 15 | a 20 |
| | $1½ | a $2 00 | | | |

DOMESTICS.

Weaving, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. prayd
do. ditto ditto, 5 ditto,
do. do. (heavy,) 6½ ditto.
Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14

Cotton is selling here at $3 to $3 50. Beef 2 50 to 3 50. At Cincinnati and the West generally, hogs sell at 1 75 to 2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET—December 7.

Sawn Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Scantling & Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 7 00 a 7 50; Shingles 3 00 a 4 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 12 00; do. dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 11 00; Shingles 3 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 50.

*Naval Stores.*—The latter part of last week several small lots of Turpentine sold for $2 50. Yesterday there was a sale of 1200 bbls. at 2 56. Tar sold at $1 00.

*Lumber.*—Frequent sales are made at 3 to 4 dollars per mill timber; generally on a credit.

The character of nothing doing in river lumber. The saw mills find but a moderate demand for what they turn out. They have reduced prices within a few days, and now sell at our quotations.

*Provisions.*—There are no transactions at present except at retail. Fresh pork continues at 4 to 4½ cts. Bacon.—Several hundred bushels from the upper country were sold at 65 cts. The article is in request.

Some transactions in Molasses on the wharf at 17 cents, for Cuba, and 23 for New Orleans.

*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—December 6.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 25; Coffee 12½ a 14; Corn 55 a 62½; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Oats 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

Cotton, Columbia, Cotton 4 to 6½; Bacon 6 to 12; Flour 4 50 to 8.

Augusta, Cotton 4¼ to 6¼. At Columbus, 3 to 6.

New York, Upland Cotton 7 to 7½; Flour 4 87 Wheat 97; Corn 46 to 56; Whiskey 21 to 22; Flour 4 50.

Charleston, Cotton 5 to 8¼, principal sales 6

*Naval Stores.*—The latter part of last week several small lots of Turpentine sold for $2 50. Yesterday there was a sale of 1200 bbls. at 2 56. Tar sold at $1 00.

☞ The Minutes of the Cape Fear Association will be ready for delivery to the Churches after Monday next, at the Store of Boon & Breece. *Dec'r* 14.


# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1842.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

## HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

A TURNPIKE ROAD.—A meeting was held in this town last week, at which a Memorial to the Legislature was adopted, in favor of a Turnpike Road to the West. After being signed by about 200 persons, including many who were in town with wagons, it was forwarded to Raleigh.

ATTEMPTS TO ROB.—The attempts to break into stores have been renewed within the last week. The most daring occurred on Saturday night, when a large hole was made in the front door of Messrs Atkins's Store, by repeated boring with a small auger. The rogue did not get in, however.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.—This subject still continues to excite the "congregated wisdom of the State," as the Legislature is sometimes called—by courtesy. A vote or two is taken nearly every day, with no success. The following is the state of the polls, on the six trials up to Friday last:

| | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th | 5th | 6th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graham, | 70 | 67 | 68 | 64 | 57 | 55 |
| Brown, | 57 | 58 | 58 | 60 | 63 | 63 |
| Saunders, | 36 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 42 | 45 |

Mr Saunders left Raleigh on the 6th, for Washington. His Locofoco *friends*, of the Van Buren branch of the party, are abusing him without stint both in this State and out of it. Some of the party denounce him bitterly for daring to thrust himself forward as a candidate. And some express disgust at the open electioneering of both Brown and Saunders. [If they are disgusted, how must it be with the Whigs? It is believed by some, that if the vote were by ballot, instead of *viva voce*, Graham would have been re-elected. But the Locos dare not vote openly for a Whig.]

It is said that General Jackson has written a letter urging the election of Brown. This is a growl of the Lion at his old enemy, Calhoun.

The following, from the Richmond Enquirer, (which has no love for Calhoun or his friends,) is a hard hit at Saunders:—

"We have various rumors of the movements which are now going on at Raleigh. We have heard them with deep regret; but we must state them from a deep sense of public duty. We learn that the Republican party have had three caucuses for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Senate of the U. S. They are distracted by rival candidates, and are in danger of being torn in pieces, unless the Republican members take the matter into their own hands, turn a higher key, and put down the undue aspirations of too ambitious and too busy solicitors. What shall we think of a candidate for so elevated an office as that of Senator of the United States, appearing on the field, running in the medley, pressing his own pretensions, and claiming the seat as a reward for his past exertions? If the members of the Legislature know what is due to themselves, they will rebuke such aspirants at once. "Wait sir, till we want you. The office belongs to the people of North Carolina, and not to you. We their agents, will select you, if we please, to represent her in the Senate of the United States; and it is unnecessary for you to trouble us with the repetition of your claims; for, if they were not already known, we should never think of electing you. Far better would it be for us to go at once to the rank and file of the party, and take some modest and meritorious man, who has no ambition to canvass for the office but who has ability enough to discharge its duties." —The fact is, we must repress this inordinate ambition for office, or the Republic will rue the consequences. The accounts from Raleigh may probably have reached us in an exaggerated form; but we fear, that after making every allowance, they are disgusting. The rumor is that the last Caucus (on last Friday night) broke up in what is vulgarly called a *row*. There is danger, lest the whole party should be broken in twain in the Old North State—and as *Anticus Curtius*, we conjure the Republican Party, which has so many good and true and able men in its ranks, to pour oil upon the waves at once, to quell all dissension, to restore the harmony and union of the party, and not to permit the Whigs to control by their votes the election of a staunch Republican Senator. The man, who will avail himself of their votes to creep into power, is in these days unworthy of the trust."

All these things would almost reconcile us to the Whigs voting for Saunders, and electing him. If he were fit for the place, (as he is not) we would not rejoice at his election, seeing that we cannot get a Whig.

It is evident from all this Locofoco malignity to Saunders, that the party are playing Mr Calhoun false, and his friends see it. We thought he would certainly be their candidate for President. We are now convinced that he will not be; and his friends hereabouts—the Nullifiers, who have stuck to him through good report and evil report—are convinced likewise. *They will not go for Van Buren!*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We give this document in full, and seldom have we seen one better written, and more free from objectionable matter. Its view of our Foreign Affairs, including the late negotiation and Treaty with England, is highly gratifying. The statement of the condition of the various Departments is equally so. The Army relieved from the Florida war, and its expenses much reduced: The Navy nearly doubled in amount of active service, at but a small increase of cost: The Treasury supplied during the year with twenty millions of revenue, exclusive of Loans and Treasury Notes: And the Post Office not only able to pay its way, but with an actual surplus:—Are certainly better than might have been expected, and subjects for rejoicing. We hope the President's statements on these points are better founded in fact than his flattering picture, in the opening paragraph, of the condition of the *people*. One who did not know and feel otherwise, would conclude from that paragraph, that the only cause of anxiety was, lest we were too prosperous. In another part of the Message, however, (the paragraph beginning "At peace with all the world," &c.) a more true picture is given of the actual condition of the country, and of some of the causes which have brought it about.

On the subject of the Tariff, the President's very solemn recommendation of "moderate duties, imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects," is but a new version of Gen. Jackson's "judicious Tariff," and will equally well serve the purpose of the North and the South—the advocate of Free Trade not less than of Protection. It is put out to catch popularity. The President deprecates, and with great reason, uncertain and fluctuating legislation, as fatal to every interest in the country; and yet in the same breath he advises a revision of the Tariff act of last session, which has been in operation about three months! In conversation with an importing merchant in New York, the day after the passage of the act was known there in September, he said he should sail for England in the next Steamer, (as he did,) to lay in a stock of goods, as it was now probable that the policy of the government would be fixed and durable for at least six months! He may yet find, to his cost, that he was mistaken.

The Exchequer plan is made to appear a very innocent and useful machine in the Message, of which it occupies nearly a third of the whole space. The National Intelligencer, we see, is rather in favor of a trial of it, as the best thing to be had under the circumstances. But it appears to us, that even if the thing were undoubtedly good, it is the policy and duty of the Whigs to leave as few measures as possible to be repealed by the Locofoco majority in the next Congress. The annual change of policy is one of the evils of the times.

The Message is deserving of an attentive perusal.

We are indebted to Mr. Graham of the Senate and Mr. Rayner of the House, for early copies of the President's Message.

The Globe assails the Message by characterising its leading features, however plausibly disguised, as *British*, not *American*."

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—A gentleman arrived at New Orleans from Mexico, reports that Mexico had proposed to cede California to the U. States. The report is in some sort strengthened by the passages in the President's Message, in which he speaks of "other instructions" having been given to our Minister at Mexico, to be followed in case that government could not pay our claims in money.

MR. CALHOUN.—The resignation of this Senator has been made the occasion for a special committee, and a complimentary report and resolutions in the South Carolina Legislature. The following is the closing resolution:—

*Resolved*, That the people of South Carolina are deeply sensible of the faithful and long tried services of their distinguished Senator, and would regard the withdrawal of his talents and integrity from the councils of the Union with profound regret, were it not for the expectation that they are about to yield up their separate claim upon his services *to share them in common with the whole Union*.

The allusion to the Presidency is rather broad.—Mr. C. and his friends may yet find that "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

It is said that Mr. McDuffie is in such feeble health, that there is but little prospect of his taking the seat to which he has been elected in the Senate.

No election as yet to fill Mr. Calhoun's seat from the 4th of March next, the period at which his resignation takes effect.

Col. James H. Hammond has been elected Governor of South Carolina. Hammond 83, R. F. W. Alston 76. J. D. Witherspoon has been elected Lieut. Governor, having 84 votes, to 60 for James Ferguson.

Judge Colquitt, a Calhoun Loco, at present a Representative in Congress from Georgia, has been elected Senator, to take the place of Mr. Cuthbert, Loco, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

The Hon. Richard W. Habersham, a most distinguished Whig Representative in Congress from Georgia, died at his residence on the 1st inst.

A bill has been reported by a special Committee in the Georgia Legislature, to repeal the charter of the Central Bank, and wind up its concerns.

Resolutions have been introduced in the same body, inviting Mr Berrien to resign his seat as Senator.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature met on the 5th. Mr. Hunton was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Holleman Speaker of the House, both without opposition.

The Governor's Message decidedly recommends an increase of the State Taxes, in order to preserve the public faith, by paying punctually the interest on the State debt, which amounts to near eight millions,—nearly five millions due to persons and banks in the State, and the remainder mostly due in Europe. The State owns in Bank and Rail Road and Canal Stocks, about $12 500 000.

The Governor is strongly opposed to Stay Laws, a subject which has been agitated in Virginia, but has found few advocates.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Columbia has arrived at Boston, after a stormy passage of 16½ days from Liverpool.

Gen. Cass and family are among the passengers.

The sales of cotton were larger, but without alteration in price. Trade was dull, as before.

The English forces have made considerable progress in the wars both in India and China.

Accounts of two shipwrecks are given, in which about 300 persons perished, among them near 200 convicts.

The Columbia brings $400,000 in specie.

TEXAS.—The latest accounts from Texas represent an army of 1500 to 1800 men as on the point of marching to the Rio Grande, in search of the Mexican army, said to number 3000.

The sloop of war Vandalia arrived at Newport on the 5th, in 57 days from the coast of Africa, where she has been cruizing for six or eight months past. She did not meet with a single slaver, or hear of a solitary instance of British interference with the American flag.

Among her officers are Midshipmen David Ochiltree and Charles P. McGary, of this town.

A PRODIGIOUS SPEECH.—The Globe contains *twenty-five columns* of a speech of Col. Benton, delivered in secret session of the Senate in August last, against the British Treaty. And at the bottom of all this we find the words, "To be continued."

In the same paper, is a letter from the Colonel, in which he says that his nomination for the Presidency in Missouri, which "was intended as a mere compliment," has brought upon him "a great deal of trouble, in the shape of a cloud of letters," calling upon him "to define his position in relation to the next Presidency. He says he cannot define his position. "I never change my position, and, therefore, never have to *find* it, or *define* it." [This is a hit at Mr. Calhoun.] "I am no political enigma, (he adds,) and need no solutions on the presidential question, or any other. My conduct has shown me to be for Mr. Van Buren for the presidency, and against myself for any place whatever, except the one I have."

☞ The "Rural Bard" who sent us four foolscap pages of rhyme on the subject of Love, has evidently courted the Muses to very little purpose. We fear that he has been "*kicked*" by all of the Nine in succession.

LARGE HOG.—Mr James Shields, of Moore County, informs us that on the 29th October last he killed a hog, 1 year and 9 months old, that weighed 506 lbs.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday the 29th ult. a child of Major John Thomas, of Moore county, was so badly burned, that it died in a short time.

CONGRESS.—On Monday and Tuesday, the Senate did not form a quorum, there being only 24 Senators present on the first day, (including Mr. Mangum, the President,) and 26 on the second day. Consequently, no business whatever was done.

In the House, 179 Members appeared on Monday, (including Messrs. Arrington, Daniel, Deberry, McKay, Mitchell, Rayner, Rencher, Stanly and Washington, of this State.)

The usual committee, consisting of Messrs. Cushing, Tillinghast and Hunt, was appointed to join a Senate Committee, to inform the President of the readiness of Congress to receive his Message.

Mr. Everett gave notice of a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

After the usual orders, for Chaplains, newspapers, &c. the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson gave notice of a bill for the relief of the several States and Territories. [Relating to the debts of the States.]

Mr. Adams offered a resolution to rescind the 21st Rule, (which forbids the presentation of abolition memorials, &c.) After a good deal of squabbling, the House refused to take the question, and the subject laid over.

The death of Mr. Williams of Maryland was then announced, and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, 34 Senators being present, the Message of the President was received and read, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton gave notice of a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

The death of Mr. Williams of Maryland was announced, the usual resolutions adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a number of members appeared, in addition to those before present, (among them Mr. Shepperd of this State.)

Mr. Adams's motion to rescind the 21st rule, came up as the unfinished business. A motion to lay on the table was negatived 91 to 90. And on the question, shall the main question be now taken? it was decided in the negative, 93 to 90. So the subject was again laid over.

Mr. Barnard gave notice of "a bill to authorize the issue of convertible Exchequer bills, and further to amend the laws in relation to the Treasury Department."

Mr. Harris of Va. of a bill to repeal the duty on Salt.

Notices of various other bills were given.

The President's Message was received and read, and 10,600 copies ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Graham appeared and took his seat.

Rev. Mr Tuston was elected Chaplain.

Mr. Benton introduced his bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. It provides for the trial of cases now depending, but under certain conditions and limitations.

Mr. Bayard introduced a resolution to rescind the Expunging Resolution.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Saunders, among others, took his seat.

Mr. Adams's resolution to repeal the 21st rule, was again taken up, and again laid over.

The House adjourned to Monday, to enable the Speaker to appoint the Standing Committees.

SLAVE CASE.—The most alarming case of obstruction to the recovery of a fugitive slave, that ever occurred in the country, has lately been witnessed in Boston. A slave runaway from Norfolk. Mr. Gray, his master, pursued and arrested him at Boston. His identity was proven and admitted; but after various vexatious proceedings, the Sheriff finally discharged him from jail, on the plea that the jail was not made for such a purpose. The Governor dares not interfere, it is said, so universal is the popular feeling in favor of this practical abolition. The whole population of Massachusetts, say the papers, would rise up *en masse* to resist his mandate.

In the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The people of Boston have here deliberately nullified this important article of the Constitution, without which the Union is no Union for the South.—And some remedy must be devised. What it shall be, more properly belongs to Maryland and Virginia, border States, to determine. In Virginia, we see it suggested, that a mode be devised to prevent the collection of any debts due to Northern citizens. This is not a whit more objectionable than the conduct of the Boston abolitionists. The people of Norfolk have had a great meeting, to appeal to the Legislature on the subject.

The Massachusetts abolitionists, too, are about to make it an occasion for innumerable memorials to Congress, asking to be "freed from all connection with domestic slavery," *i. e.* that the Union be dissolved.

Would it not be well for our Legislature to speak on the subject?

NULLIFICATION.—This odious political heresy is again rearing its head, in contemplation of the accession of its author to the Presidency. There are numerous evidences of its revival in South Carolina, and some few in our own State. We learn from the Salisbury Watchman, that Mr. Charles Fisher, in a speech at a Locofoco meeting in that town on the 26th ult., said, that "if the present Tariff Law was not repealed, he was willing to go farther than ever South Carolina went,—that rather than submit, *he was for* NULLIFICATION, DISUNION, and SECESSION,—and if that would not do, HE WAS WILLING TO GO FARTHER!!" That is, it is supposed, he was willing to engage in a CIVIL WAR! What do the people of North Carolina say to these declarations of a leading Calhoun Locofoco?

The late letter of Gen. Scott, in which he expresses his anxiety for the success of Mr. Clay or any one else who may be the Whig candidate for the Presidency, has drawn upon him the ill-will of the Tyler organs. The N. Y. Union has all at once discovered that a Major General of the Army is like "a fifth wheel of a coach," rendered useless by the abundant capability of the President and Secretary of War to manage our little army. Of the three, we think that just now the people would rather dispense with the President and Secretary than the General.

THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.—Mr. Webster, who delivered an oration on the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of this noble work, on an anniversary of the Battle near a score of years ago, is now invited to deliver another, on the 17th of June next, (the next anniversary,) in honor of the completion of the structure. He has accepted the invitation.

The President's Message was conveyed from Washington to Baltimore, 38 miles, in 1 hour and 2 minutes; and to New York, about 250 miles, in 9 hours and 12 minutes, of which 5 hours were run in the night. It was conveyed to Cumberland, Md., 210 miles, in 6 hours and 26 minutes.

PROTECTION.—The N. Y. Locofocos, through their organ the Albany Argus, maintain that "the Democratic principle is, that the Tariff should be so laid as to afford strong incidental protection to all branches of American industry." The Charleston Mercury, the organ of the Nullifying Locofocos, scouts this doctrine, as only differing from the Clay and ultra-Federal creed in degree, and not in principle. "If the doctrines of the Argus are to prevail in their Administration of the Government, adds the Mercury, the Democracy had much better be a minority in perpetual opposition, and with fixed resolve to resist tyranny, than gain a victory worse than barren; a victory which will bring them chains instead of deliverance and liberty; chains too, self-imposed!"

This is a very pretty quarrel between Van Burenism and Calhounism, for it is only the jealousy of these rivals that sets them to Kilkenyizing. The two factions cannot much longer remain friends.

Gen. Wm. Gibbs McNeill has been elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Our friend of the Wilmington Chronicle, whilst he "heartily concurs" with us in the general tone of our remarks on the quantity of Northern produce and manufactures brought into this State for sale, objects to their application to Wilmington, to which he thinks they are unsuited. He says that not half the requisite quantity of flour, pork, beef, butter, potatoes, &c. required for the consumption of Wilmington, is obtainable within the State; and that if they were to be had at home, those who produce them would not take in exchange for them the timber, the naval stores, and rice, of Wilmington. That these are articles wanted by the North, and hence the exchange of commodities. The Chronicle hints, too, that the agricultural products of the State are not so well put up for market, as those from the North. This is doubtless all very true, "and pity 'tis, 'tis true." Things cannot be right, when an agricultural State, as ours emphatically is, permits its chief port to be fed from abroad. Perhaps the main reason is yet untouched by either the Chronicle or ourself. If we had such roads as we ought to have,—if the cost of transportation over them were not often equivalent to the entire value of the article transported, the rich West would pour into the lap of the East, an abundance of all the necessaries of life. They are produced there in profusion, but there they must be consumed, because of the difficulty of conveying to market any but the less bulky and more valuable.

We received a few days ago, from some anonymous friend at Wilmington, a present of a small cask of the good things for the palate with which that place always abounds. It may have been intended to test the sincerity of our patriotism, which has been shocked by the manifest dependance of our neighbors on other parts of the world for their supplies. If so, we must confess that for once our principles gave way. We were tempted and did eat.

*The Plot thickens.*—It is rumored that a plan is on foot by the Locos, to *gerrymander* the State in a most outrageous manner, for the purpose of maintaining the political ascendancy which they have by accident acquired. There are all sorts of propositions afloat on the subject. One that seems to have many friends, gives the Locos 38 Senatorial Districts, and the Whigs only 12! The Congressional Districts are also proposed to be arranged, we learn, so as to give the Whigs *three*, and the Locos *six* Members. The apportionment of Representation in the House of Commons, is so explicitly provided for by the Constitution, that there is no chance for Loco Foco manœuvering in that quarter. We had hoped, that the Destructives in North Carolina, operated on by the steady and orderly character of our State, would show themselves less disorganizing and revolutionary than their party elsewhere; and we hope so still.—*Ral. Regist.*

*Death of Governor Stokes.*—The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 11th ult. mentions the death of Ex-Governor Montfort Stokes, of North Carolina. He died at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, on the 4th ult. in the 82d year of his age. He had filled many important offices, and at the time of his death was Indian Agent for the Cherokees.

## POSTSCRIPT.

The Register, received this morning after some of our papers were printed, says that there has been no vote for Senator since Thursday, and nothing to indicate how the election will eventuate.

The ceremony of counting the votes for Governor has been gone through, and it appears that the return from Chatham was informally made, and no return at all made from Wilkes and Bertie. A resolution has been offered directing suits against the Sheriffs of those counties.

There is nothing of particular interest in the Legislative doings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, since our last, Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, with Goods for sundry persons of this place and the interior.


## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., one small Tract of Land, known as the Jones Land, 3 negroes, a girl about 16 years old, a boy about 12, and a girl about 3. Also, one Horse, some Cattle, Hogs, &c.; Blacksmith Tools, Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c., and all Jonathan Evans' interest in every thing that is not mortgaged.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold, (subject to a mortgage of about $4000, the legal estate forfeited on the 1st July, 1841,) the following property, viz: 1 negro man, 5 women, and 6 children, 5 mules, 2 horses, 2 timber waggons, 2 road waggons, 2 sets of waggon gear, 1 family carriage and harness, household and kitchen furniture, a number of cattle, hogs, farming implements, books, &c. The Equity of redemption in the mortgaged property will be offered without dividing it into parcels, as it was jointly mortgaged. Terms on day of sale. JAMES EVANS, *Trustee.*

*December* 1. 1842. 32-1w

## NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1843, to the highest bidder, the following NEGROES: DAVE, ELIZA, JOE, JOHN, and KITTY ANN. Terms six months credit, by note with approved security. These are young and likely Negroes.

JONATHAN EVANS, *Administrator of Wm. E. Carver, dec'd.*

Dec. 14. 32-4t

## Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me, or lodge in Jail so that I get them, my Negro Woman MARY and Child, who absconded in February last. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Wood in Lumberton, and from recent information she is now lurking about there. A further description is unnecessary, as she is so well known there.

R. G. W. HODGES.

*Brownsville, S. C., Dec.* 9, 1842. 32-2m


MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Eli Phillips, the Rev. LEWIS PARKES, of Guilford county, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of George Allen.

DIED,

In this county, on Wednesday last, of Apoplexy, Mr. ABSALOM MARSH, aged about 60.

In Richmond county, lately, Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Jr.

In Mecklenburg county, Rev. J. WILLIAMSON, Pastor of the Congregation at Hopewell, in that county.

In the city of New York, on the 25th ultimo, of Pleurisy, Dr. ARCHIBALD N. H. TAYLOR, recently of Lumberton, N. C. He repaired to that place on the 1st of November last, for the purpose of farther prosecuting the studies of his favorite profession, by attention to a course of instruction in the Medical College of that city. But alas! he was not there one month before the grim monster death selected him for a victim, grappled with his vitals, and in the space of five short days from his attack, snatched him down to his gloomy cavern, in all the vigor and beauty of his youth. Dr. Taylor was a native of this county, and for about the last two years a citizen of our village; and if we ever had a citizen that possessed the confidence, respect, attachment and good will of a community, he was the man. In him were blended all those train of virtues that constitute the gentleman, and that endear a man in so eminent a degree to his kindred and friends. He made some arrangements for his future usefulness previous to his departure;—and oh! how anxiously and fondly he was expected to return and engage in the labors and duties of his profession. But an all-wise providence decreed otherwise; and in this gave us another instance, that we may learn "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." Although his death bed was destined in a land of strangers, we have the consoling assurance, that he lacked for nothing the hand of friendship and benevolence could bestow. He was attended in his illness, by the Faculty of the Medical College, by two divines, his room mate and messmates, the family where he resided, and many others, all who were assiduous in their attention to the last. He died as he lived, a gentleman and christian, aged 23 years 9 months and 25 days, lamented by a widowed mother, sisters and brother, many ardent friends, together with all who knew him.—[*Communicated.*

In Richmond county, on the 30th ult., of Typhus fever, Mr. ELIJAH BOSTICK, in the 41st year of his age, (twin brother of Dr. Elisha Bostick, whose death was recently announced.) In the departure of the deceased, society has lost a valuable member, and a devoted wife and six small children an affectionate husband and a tender parent. He was emphatically a man of peace, and by his amiable and benevolent disposition, he gained the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He was followed to the grave by a large circle of relatives and friends, who mingled their sympathising tears with those of his bereaved family, over the grave of departed worth. But their afflictive loss was, we trust, his great gain. For many years he was attached to the Baptist Church, and in his outward walk and conduct, he showed a christian example, convincing all that he possessed that religion which works by love and purifies the heart. A.

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30.—Schr. Madawaska from New London. Dec. 2.—Brigs Wallace from Providence, Amethyst from Barbadoes. 6.—Brig Elba from Havana.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30.—Schr. Jonas Smith for New York. Dec. 1.—Schr. Repeater for New York. 2.—Schrs. Constellation for New York, Penguin for Cuba. 3.—Brigs Porto Rico for Cuba, Ada Eliza for Philadelphia; Schrs. Wm. Burke for New York, Pemaquid for do., Sarah Ann for Philadelphia. 5.—Brig Nauvoo for St. Domingo. 6.—Brigs Susan & Sarah for Cuba, New York for New York, Convert for Boston, Delaware for Philadelphia; schr. Madawaska for Barbadoes.


## REFINED SUGAR, SPERM OIL, GUNPOWDER.

40 BARRELS REFINED LOAF SUGAR,
10 ditto ditto Crushed SUGAR, from Boston Sugar Refinery,
8 casks Fall and Winter Bleached SPERM OIL, from New Bedford, best quality and in high repute.
225 kegs DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER, assorted, FFR, FFFR, FFG, FFFG;—"Sporting," in Canisters; "Eagle," in half and quarter kegs; and Blasting Powder.

All which articles will be kept constantly on hand, for sale at low prices on Manufacturers' account, exclusively by

BROWN & DE ROSSET.

*Wilmington, Dec.* 10, 1842. 32-2wtcow3w

## Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Thomas H. Byrne, deceased, notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle their respective dues; and further notifies all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

C. MONTAGUE, *Adm'r.*

*December* 5, 1842. 32-3w

## Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Tan Yard in Fayetteville, on the 3d day of January, 1843, on a credit of six months, all the Perishable Property belonging to the Estate of Thomas H. Byrne, deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, about 2,200 sides and pieces of Leather, assorted; one Horse, Saddle and Bridle; a Buggy and Harness; one pair of Mill Stones, 5 feet over; a large Mill Screw; several thousand Brick; one Marble Slab; all the Tanners' Tools of every description, and several cords of Bark.

At the same time, the Dwelling House, Tan Yard and Bark Mill, will be rented out for one year.

Also, there will be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 2d day of January next, on a credit of six months, a likely Negro Boy and a Negro Woman.

C. MONTAGUE, *Adm'r.*

*December* 9, 1842.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late John B. Marsh, at December Term, 1842, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

P. TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

## FURTHER NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY the 29th instant, the undersigned, as Administrator of the late John B. Marsh, will proceed to sell at public sale, the Stock of GOODS of said John B. Marsh, at the Store on Market Square. Also, all the Personal Property of said Estate, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one family Horse, one Carriage, one Dray, one Cow and Calf. Terms made known on day of sale. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is disposed of.

P. TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

*December* 8, 1842. 32-3w


## United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Peter Ritch of Rockingham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first day of May next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,

*Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

*December* 9, 1842. 32-3w

## FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*February* 1, 1842. 87tf

## COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

*November* 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH

## Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

*At the New Drug Establishment,*

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

**Drugs, Medicines, &c.**

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Ammonia; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniac; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino, Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Pipeine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Snp. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Macaboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Baremon's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Turpentine; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

*November* 12, 1842. 28tf

THE MERCHANTS'

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Wm. E. Matthew, William H. Beatty, William C. Shaw, James L. Conner, John De Saint, Directors.

Charles R. Pearce, Thos. R. Matthews, G. W. Richardson, Jonas Hopkins,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

*September* 26, 1842. 21tf

## NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that the Steamer Cotton Plant is now in fine order, with a large Cabin, now heating, a well qualified Commander, and every comfort usual on the finest Packet Boats, and that she will resume her customary weekly trips between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Hereafter, passage money will not be booked, but will be due and payable before the passenger leaves the boat. The large amount due me for passage, which I find it impossible to collect, and my own urgent necessities, renders this rule imperative.

PROPRIETOR OF THE COTTON PLANT.

*November* 22, 1842. 29tf

## $100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

*November* 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

*Marion District, S. C., Oct.* 17, 1842. 24-3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way whatsoever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.

*August* 20, 1842. 24-3m

## Mrs. Eliza E. De Shields,

TAKE notice, that I am prepared to furnish you with a comfortable support at any time you may require the same. Any communication arriving at Fair Bluff Post Office, addressed to me, will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN ALEX'R DE SHIELDS.

*Fair Bluff, Columbus county, Sept.* 20, 1842.

# NEW SEMINARY.

## ELLIOTT GREEN, ASHEBOROUGH, N. C.

Mrs. Dr. B. H. WHITNEY, (late of Troy, New York,) Principal.

THIS INSTITUTE, for the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of Young Ladies, will be open for the reception of Scholars the first Monday in January.

The location, in point of health and morality, is not to be surpassed in the South.

It is to be hoped, that those only will seek admission to this Institute who desire improvement, and are willing to make systematic efforts to obtain it.

Unhappily the intellectual education of Females at the present day is not what it should be, nor what it might be. A great number of Young Ladies rather think themselves fascinating than scientific. It is too true a large class are taught less to think than to shine. If they glitter, it matters little whether it be the glitter of gilding or of gold.

In this Institute, it will be the constant aim of the Principal to call forth the powers of mind committed to her charge, and to direct them to the investigation of truth.

Her Pupils will be taught to think, to reason, to feel, and that energetic effort and continued application are the only means by which the dormant intellect can be quickened, and the most contracted mind made to expand.

CONDITIONS OF ADMITTANCE.

| | Per Quarter. |
|---|---|
| For the Introductory Class of a Metaphysical Course, | $4 00 |
| Junior Class, | 6 00 |
| Senior " | 8 00 |
| French and Italian, | 7 50 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 7 50 |
| Instruction on the Piano, | 10 00 |
| Use of Instrument, | |
| Vocal Music, gratis, | |
| Instruction on the Guitar, | 8 50 |
| Ornamental Needle Work, | 5 00 |
| Calesthenics, | 3 00 |

TEXT BOOKS.—Porter's Analysis or Rhetorical Reader, Newman's Rhetoric, Legal Classics, Hedge's Logic, Kame's Elements of Criticism or Alison on Taste, Ware's Elocution.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES.—Mrs. Willard's Republic, Willard's Universal History, Roman Antiquities.

GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.—Willard's Geography for Beginners, Willard's Ancient Geography and Outline Maps.

MUSIC.—Stodard's and Worcester's Piano Forte, Chaloner's Instruction Books, the Southern Songster, New York and Boston Glee Books.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, Comstock's Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Burritt's Celestial Geography, Matthews' Geology.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE.—Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind, Wayland's Moral Science, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Vattell's Law of Nature and Nations, Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.

Terms for Board, $6 50 per month.

Young Ladies, placed under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, are required to furnish their own Bedding, Napkins, and Silver Spoons.

Young Ladies will not be permitted to leave the Boarding House, unless attended by some one in charge.

Mrs. Whitney wishes the dress of her Pupils during School hours, to consist of some unexpensive material, made in plain style. Parents and Guardians are requested not to leave with their Daughters or Wards the control of money.

No deduction made for absence after commencing the Term, which continues twenty-two weeks.

*Asheborough, November* 30, 1842. 31-4w

## Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*November* 24, 1842. 30-tf

## LAND SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the Land situate on McLennan's Creek, Moore County, known as the McLeod Land, is postponed until Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1843, when it will be sold for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

*October* 28, 1842. 26tf

## State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Joseph P. Smith and others *vs.* Edmund D. Martin

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Joseph P. Smith and others, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Joseph P. Smith and others, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

## State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

George W. Little, Assignee, *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of George W. Little, Assignee, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said George W. Little, Assignee, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

## State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

John D. Toomer *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of John D. Toomer, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John D. Toomer, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

## State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

John B. Kelly *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of John B. Kelly, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John B. Kelly, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

## State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Erasmus Love *vs.* Edmund D. Martin

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Erasmus Love, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Erasmus Love, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

## State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Joseph White *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Joseph White, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Joseph White, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1842.

Sarah Moorman *vs.* Jacob Lampley and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, William Stricklin and wife Ann, John Webb and wife Ruth, William Webb and wife Sarah, Benjamin Moorman, Abner Eli and wife Celia, and John T. Moorman.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that Jacob Lampley and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, John Webb and wife Ruth, William Webb and wife Sarah, and Abner Eli and wife Celia, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be heard pro confesso as to them, and an Order passed for the Dower to be laid off.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1842.

G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

## United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of David H. McCree of Mecklenburg County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

James Clark of Mecklenburg County, Physician, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

James A. Harrell of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

James W. Saunders of Rockingham County, late Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

John Hart of Cumberland County, Laborer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

James C. Sloan of Mecklenburg County, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Peter Claywell of Iredell County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

Nathan Haines of Surry County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

John L. Hadley of Surry County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,

*Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

*November* 29, 1842. 30-3w

## Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

# NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

## DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Colins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

***Also,***

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 10, 1842. 23tf

## SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, September* 6, 1842. 18-tf

## ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

*Fayetteville, October* 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the St te Bank. E. S.

## HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October* 59tf

## Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*January* 18, 1842. 85tf

# JAMES SUNDY,

**Trimmer and Harness Maker,**

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

*Fayetteville, April* 27, 1841. 47tf

## Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

## OWEN HOUSTON,

*Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,*

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

**MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,**

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

*September* 4, 1841. 66tf

## GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

*July* 11, 1842. 10tf

***Blanks for sale at this Office.***

# NEW GOODS,

***At Prices to suit the Times.***

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

***Groceries and Hardware,***

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

*October* 25, 1842. 25-tf

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1842.

Malcom Shaw *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Malcom Shaw, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1842.

William P. Kendall *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of William P. Kendall, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1842.

Nelson P. Liles *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Nelson P. Liles, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1842.

Nelson P. Liles *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Nelson P. Liles, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,* 1842.

William P. Gould *vs.* Thomas Waddill, Jr., Ex'r, Vincent Parsons, Ex'r., Charlotte D. Parsons, Ex'x, of James H. Martin, dec'd; Daniel Gould, Sen., Daniel Gould, Jr., John M. Gould.

PETITION FOR LEGACY.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Gould Jr. and John M. Gould, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1842, and the 67th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 29-6w

# NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS York's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caracoas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candy, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Canewood, Brazil wood, with other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2,000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*October* 20, 1842. 25tf

## GEO. D. HUBBARD,

***Draper and Tailor,***

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

## Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

*April* 9, 1842. 97tf

## NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

## WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Poor and Bed Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lacing, Satin and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpaca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloth, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calico's, Bed Ticking, Apron Checks, Diapers, Fish Lines, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Roworth's 3-4 and 4-4, Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whitemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW STOCK OF

## BOOKS AND STATIONARY

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

## BOOKS AND STATIONARY

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pens and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

*September* 28.

## FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team with all the necessary fixtures for the Road. Apply to H. LEETE.

*June* 28, 1842. 84tf

## ALMANACS FOR 1843.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1843, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

*November* 8, 1842.

## GARDNER & McKETHAN,

***Carriage Makers,***

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.